DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 406 734 EA 028 299

TITLE Block Scheduling in North Carolina High Schools.

INSTITUTION North Carolina State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh.

Div. of Innovation and Development Services.

PUB DATE Dec 94 NOTE 72p.

PUB TYPE Reports - Evaluative (142) EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Academic Achievement; *Block Scheduling; Flexible

Scheduling; *High Schools; Program Implementation; *School Schedules; *Statewide Planning; *Time Blocks; *Time Factors

(Learning)

IDENTIFIERS *North Carolina

ABSTRACT

Since 1989, North Carolina has implemented several statewide initiatives to establish high expectations for all students. State educators have also paid increasing attention to the flexible use of time as a resource for expanding student learning. Block scheduling is a reorganization of school time that is increasingly being adopted by North Carolina public high schools. This report examines the extent of block scheduling in North Carolina high schools, advantages and disadvantages perceived by early implementers and students, instructional practices used in block-scheduled high schools, and policy issues. Data were derived from surveys, school site interviews with administrators, focus-group interviews with teachers and students at two high schools, and limited end-of-course test scores. Findings show that implementation of block scheduling is rapidly growing in North Carolina; teachers get more planning time; direct teacher contact hours are reduced by 30 hours; students report less homework; staff development and planning are vital to successful implementation; and there is little effect on end-of-term test performance. Most teachers and administrators identify the following strong points: students can take more courses and electives and have fewer classes to prepare for at one time, and teachers have more planning time, can use class time more effectively, and have fewer preparations. The weakest points, in the opinion of teachers and administrators, appear to lie in the accommodation of transfer students and the difficulty of students' recovering from absences. Four figures and six tables are included. Appendices contain a list of participating schools and their schedules, surveys, and an article on the pros and cons of block scheduling. (Contains eight references.) (LMI)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made

from the original document.



Block Scheduling in North Carolina High Schools

December 1994

Division of Innovation and Development Services Accountability Services Area

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

Bob Etheridge, State Superintendent

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Office of Educational Research and Improvement EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Block Scheduling in North Carolina High Schools

December 1994

Division of Innovation and Development Services Accountability Services Area

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction Bob Etheridge, State Superintendent



Block Scheduling in North Carolina High Schools

Prepared by Chris P. Averett, Ph. D.



FOREWORD

In the Fall of 1989, low student performance on the Scholastic Aptitude Test sparked statewide efforts to improve student achievement. The spotlight first centered on North Carolina's high schools. State Superintendent Bob Etheridge appointed the Task Force on Excellence in Secondary Education to study the needs and recommend strategies for improving high schools. Two main issues were identified during this study: the need to establish high expectations for <u>all</u> students and the need to consider different ways to use time as a variable resource in schools to support students' different ways and rates of learning.

Since that time, statewide initiatives to establish high expectations for all students to prepare them as citizens in the 21st Century include:

- State provision of PSAT for local diagnostic use,
- End-Of-Course Tests for all core subjects,
- increased graduation requirements in core subjects,
- increased adoptions of TECH PREP, and
- revision of the Standard Course of Study to reflect national recommendations.

In addition to the emphasis on high expectations, state educators have paid increasing attention to the flexible use of time as a resource for expanding student learning. In this arena, the use of block scheduling (4×4) is the most rapidly growing practice in North Carolina's high schools.

Because of the high implementation rate of block scheduling among North Carolina high schools, in the spring of 1994, the Department of Public Instruction completed a study of block scheduling to determine its current implementation status, identify strengths and weaknesses associated with its implementation, and note policy issues requiring further analysis.

This report examines the extent of block scheduling in our high schools, advantages and disadvantages perceived by early implementers and students, instructional practices used in block scheduled high schools, and policy issues raised. Over time, End-of-Course test scores of block scheduled high schools will be examined.

The results of this study are not conclusive at this time since they represent only one year's data. There is a need to follow block scheduled high schools for three to five years to develop a better understanding of what works.





Table of Contents

		Page #
Executive Summary	of Findings	1
Analysis of Results:		6
Organization (of School Time in North Carolina High Schools of School Time in North Carolina High Schools: "Other"	7
	of Schedules	8
	led Schools in North Carolina	9
Who initiated	the change to block scheduling in your school?	
	achers involved in the decision-making?	10
	ler Block Scheduling	11
	Time Scenarios	12
Use of Variou	s Instructional Practices by Teachers	
in Blo	ck Scheduled Schools	13
Educators Bel	iefs about the Strong Points of Block Scheduling	14
Educators Bel	iefs about the Weak Points of Block Scheduling efs about the Effects of Block Scheduling on	15
	ns Outcomes nions about Staff Development and Planning	16
Instructional L	mplications	17
	nions about Students in Block Scheduled Classes	1 /
Teachers' Oni	nions about Block Scheduling	18
Student Opinio	and about block beneduling	18
	t Level of Block Scheduled Classes Compared with Regular Classes	
Which	would you prefer for your school to do?	19
Student Opinio		17
	nportant are these opportunities to you?	
How si	uccessful was block scheduling in these courses?	20
Student Opinio	ons	20
	re the best things about this type of schedule?	
What a	re the worst things about this type of schedule?	21
EOC Test Scor	re the worst durings about this type of schedule:	21
Thought-Prove		22
i nought-1 love	Allig Quotes	23
Appendices:		
Appendix A:	Catalogue of Organizations of School Time: 255 North Carolina High Schools	
Appendix B:	Initial Survey: Organization of School Time Survey	
	Follow-Up Surveys: Block Scheduling Student Survey Block Scheduling Teacher Survey, Form A Block Scheduling Teacher Survey, Form B Block Scheduling School Administrative Staff/Guidance Counselor Survey	



Appendix D:

Article:
"Time to Learn: The Pros and Cons of Alternative High School Schedules," Randy Harter

Appendix E: Bibliography

Block Scheduling in North Carolina High Schools:

Executive Summary of Findings

Block scheduling, sometimes referred to as 4X4, concentrated curriculum plan, or semester plan, is a reorganization of school time that is increasingly being adopted by North Carolina public high schools. Although there are variations in implementation, the predominant pattern is for students to take four courses each semester in 90-minute class periods, for a total of eight per year, instead of six or seven year-long courses in 45 to 55-minute class periods. Schools initially became interested in this plan after the State Board of Education increased graduation requirements from 11 to 14 courses in 1991. The plan offers students the ability to take more electives.

An evaluation of block scheduling was begun at the end of the 1993-94 school year. Most schools and school systems are conducting internal evaluations for their own planning. A statewide study has the advantage of analyzing the effects and conditions of block scheduling in many different schools, large to small, east to west and rural to urban. Because schools have only very recently begun implementing block scheduling, and many effects of block scheduling will take several years to be realized, this is a report of initial findings.

The study involved surveys of school principals to determine the prevalence of implementation of block scheduling, as well as other innovations in the reorganization of school time. Schools which were in either the first or second year of implementation were selected for participation in follow-up surveys of school administrators, guidance counselors, teachers, and students. Two schools participated in case studies which included focus groups of teachers and students, and interviews with administrators and guidance counselors. In addition, performance on selected End-of-Course Tests was collected and analyzed. All findings to date are based on schools in the first or second year of implementation. Most were in the first year. These schools are "early innovators" in the process of change and their results might not generalize to other schools in the future.

Highlights of the study include the following:

• Implementation of block scheduling is *rapidly growing* in North Carolina. In 1992-93, three high schools, about 1% of all North Carolina public high schools, were implementing a full block schedule. In 1993-94, slightly less than 10% of schools were block scheduled. This year about 38% are block scheduled, and in 1995-96, over 60% of high schools report that they will be implementing block scheduling plans. The College Board reports that about 350 schools, nationwide, are implementing some form of block scheduling this year. They also report that it is not a major national trend, but is most prevalent in North Carolina and Virginia.



- Plans to implement block scheduling appear to be *site-based management* decisions. Over 90% of teachers report that the change in scheduling was initiated by the principal (42%), a school-based committee of teachers (36%), or a school-based committee that included parents (12%). Over two-thirds of the teachers report that they were involved in the decision-making at the beginning of planning.
- Under block scheduling, a teacher would typically teach 3 courses per semester and 6 course per year, rather than the 5 or 6 at a time in a traditional schedule. Survey results indicated the average number of courses taught dropped from 4.5 to 2.7 under block scheduling. The average number of preparations decreased from 3.2 to 2.3, and the average number of students taught per day decreased from 116.1 to 63.5. During an entire school year, a teacher would still teach about 130 students. The average class size dropped from 29.8 to 24.5. Average class size changes will most likely vary by size of school and staff, and by subject area. For example, vocational or other elective courses may actually increase in average class size. In addition, since during a 6-period day 1/6 of the teachers are not teaching during each class period (they are in planning periods), and during the 4-period day 1/4 of the teachers are not teaching, the average class size, without staff changes, should increase under block scheduling.
- The amount of *planning time* teachers have increases dramatically under block scheduling, from one 50 to 55-minute period to one 90-minute period. This results in an increase of about 100 hours per year. Some schools have used a portion of the planning time for staff development.
- The *instructional time*, or direct teacher contact hours, is reduced under block scheduling. 180 days of a traditional 55-minute period is 165 hours, while 90 days of 90-minute class periods is 135 hours, a potential loss of 30 hours per year. The loss is not quite as large when one takes into account that less time per day is used in taking roll, settling into the class, and dismissing class, nor when compared to 7-period day schedules which have 50-minute class periods. The amount of time is equal to schedules which have 45-minute class periods.
- The proportion of time in which students are enrolled in state-required core academic courses (language arts, mathematics, social studies, and science) is reduced from 54% (13 of a potential 24 courses in a traditional 6-period day) to 41% (13 of a potential 32 courses in block scheduling). The total number of instructional hours in the core academic courses is also reduced; for example, in a 55-minute class period for 180 days a student would have 660 hours of instruction in English in four years, while under block scheduling the number of hours would be 540. However, students could have the opportunity to take more courses in core academic areas if the courses are available as electives.
- The proportion of time in *free electives* (not including the Health and Physical Education requirement) increases from 42% in a 6-period day to 56% in block scheduling.



 $^{2}9$

- The number of potential homework assignments is reduced from 180 to 90. If teachers assign homework at a rate of 30 minutes a night, the number of hours doing homework could be reduced from 90 to 45. However, under block scheduling, students may typically take two academic courses rather than four at a time, so teachers could assign more homework per night under block scheduling to make up the difference. Many students report that one of the best things about block scheduling is that they have less homework and that they get to do it in class.
- Many educators believe that the longer class periods will allow more in-depth instruction with fewer disruptions. Over 75% of the teachers surveyed believed that block scheduling would have a positive effect on student grades, problem solving ability, higher-order thinking, achievement on tests, and in-depth knowledge of subject matter. Over half felt that teacher and student stress would be reduced, and that discipline and attendance would improve. Less than 40% felt there would be a reduction in dropout rates, with about 15% believing that dropout rates would increase.
- Most teachers and administrators believe that the strongest points about block scheduling are that students can take more courses and electives, have fewer classes to prepare for at a time, and that teachers have more planning time, can use class time more effectively, and have fewer preparations. Students also believe that the most important advantages of block scheduling to them are the opportunity to take more courses, to prepare for fewer courses at a time, and to finish a course in one semester.
- The weakest points, in the opinion of teachers and administrators, appear to be accommodating *transfer students* and the difficulty of students *recovering from absences*. Some block schedule schools have implemented after school programs to help students catch up on material they have missed.
- Time management, both during the 90-minute classes and pacing throughout the semester, and instructional practices are important issues when changing to a block schedule. Teachers report that they use a variety of instructional practices on a regular basis, with more than half reporting that they focus on problem solving, conduct group discussions, do performance assessments, and have students doing individual seat work in class on a regular basis. Over 40% of teachers worry that they have to present too much material too quickly or find it difficult to teach all the Standard Course of Study in the allotted time. On the other hand, over 85% believe that they can provide more quality instruction and are comfortable with their instructional practices in the longer class periods.
- About half of students surveyed believe that their block-scheduled classes are more *interesting* than regular classes, and less than 15% believe that the classes were less interesting. However, when asked about the worst things about block



scheduling, 17% of students reported that the classes are *boring* and 32% report that the classes are *too long*.

- Teachers and administrators recommend that staff development and planning are keys to successful implementation of block scheduling. Pacing guides need to be developed or revised and instructional practices need to be improved in order to keep block-scheduled courses from becoming "watered down". While over 90% of teachers believe they are adequately trained to teach under block scheduling, and most are comfortable with their instructional practices, it appears that the students believe that improvements could be made to make the courses more interesting to them.
- Although there may be some problems in implementation, about 80% of students and 85% of teachers *prefer the block schedule* and would not want to return to a traditional schedule. For teachers, the block schedule may offer a more *professional environment*, with more planning time, fewer students at a time, and fewer preparations. Students like the opportunity to take more courses, to have less homework and fewer classes to prepare for, and to complete a course in a shorter period of time.
- *Time is precious* to teachers in block scheduling. Teachers feel that they have less time, and fewer days, to accomplish their tasks, so use of the instructional day for such things as pep rallies, participation in athletics, or to visit with guidance counselors become issues in the day-to-day management of school.
- Preliminary indications are that across all schools block scheduling has had little effect on *end-of-course test scores* to date. Average scores across schools and students are about the same as before block scheduling. Within schools, some subject area test scores are up while others are down. There does not appear to be a pattern related to school or type of subject.
- Long term effects on student achievement or other indicators of school success
 have not been evaluated yet. Until students have been in block scheduling for
 several years, its effects on drop out rates, SAT scores, success in college or work,
 long term retention of knowledge and skills, or success in the next course in a
 sequence cannot be gauged.
- As more schools implement block scheduling, and as schools and students gain more experience in block scheduling, further research needs to address the following questions:
 - What types of courses do students take with the increase in elective opportunities? What proportion are in core academic areas, the arts, foreign languages, physical education, or vocational courses?
 - Does participation in block-scheduled courses have similar effects on student achievement for all students, e.g. at-risk students as well as academically gifted students?



- Do students retain as much of what they learn as students in traditional schedules? Do students forget more of the material in the breaks between courses when they may have a year or more break rather than the summer?
- What is the long term effect on attendance, discipline, drop out rates, SAT scores, and post secondary success?
- How do schools who implemented block scheduling as a site-based reform with teacher involvement in decision making compare with schools in which teachers feel they are being force to make the change?
- How is the additional planning time used? Is there more staff development, professional dialogue among teachers, and student assignments such as projects and essays which take longer to grade?
- Are courses that do not have end-of-course state tests taught differently?
- Policy issues (local and/or state) which arise under block scheduling include the following:
 - Should the program emphasize enrichment of student learning or an opportunity to graduate early?
 - Should the number of credits required to graduate be raised when students have the opportunity to take 32 rather than 24 courses in four years?
 - Should the number of credits required in core academic areas be increased?
 - How can an overall quality education which is enriched yet still has a substantial core curriculum be insured?
 - What are the implications for the Carnegie unit when well over half of the schools are implementing block schedules?
 - Should principals have flexibility in allotting teaching positions so that more advanced and varied electives can be made available to students?
 - Should the *Standard Course of Study* be modified to accommodate semester based courses rather than year long courses?
 - What should homework policies be?
 - How should extra-curricular activities be handled to minimize missed class time?
 - How are Advanced Placement courses handled with block scheduling?
 - Are there longer-term implications for reducing teacher allotments due to efficient use of time versus using extra teacher time to help students?
 - What are the implications for teacher training? Student teaching?



Analysis of Results

The information on the following pages has been extrapolated from an analysis and synthesis of responses to the Block Scheduling Surveys, school site interviews with administrators, focus groups with teachers and students at two high schools, and limited End-of-Course Test data.



Organization of School Time in North Carolina High Schools N=243

Type of Schedule	Number	Percent
Block Scheduling	155	64%
7 or 8 Shortened Class Periods	48	20%
Extended School Day	83	34%
Alternative Day or A/B Schedule	13	5%
Semester Scheduling	35	14%
Night School	26	11%
Year-Round School	4	2%
Summer School	98	40%
Other	34	14%

Note: These are not mutually exclusive. Schools may have implemented programs and discontinued them during the time period asked about.



7

Organization of School Time in North Carolina High Schools: "Other" Types of Schedules

Banking Time:
for Remediation
for Extended Activity
for Staff Development

Blocking Selected Courses:
Required Courses
Vocational Courses

Blocking Selected Students:
At Risk Students
9th Graders

Modified Block Schedules: 2 days out of 10 2 days out of 5

Other Opportunities
"0" Periods
Saturday School



12/2

Block Scheduled Schools in North Carolina N=243

Number	Percent
3	1%
18	7%
72	30%
58	24%
4	2%
	3 18 72 58

	Cumulative		
Year	Number	Percent	
1992-93	3	1%	
1993-94	21	9%	
1994-95	93	38%	
1995-96	151	62%	
1996-97	155	64%	

Who initiated the change to block scheduling in your school?

2.5% the central office

2.1% the school board

42.4% the principal

36.2% a school-based committee of teachers

12.3% a school-based committee that included parents

4.5% other

When were teachers involved in the decision-making?

67.3% at the beginning

27.9% during the process

4.8% at the end



Teaching Under Block Scheduling

Traditional Schedule	Average Number of Courses Taught*	Average Number of 3.2 Preparations*	Average Number of Students per Day* 116.1	Average Class Size* 29.8	Planning Time per Day 55 minutes	Planning Time per Year 165 hours
Block Scheduling– Each Semester	2.7	2.3	63.5	24.5	90 minutes	270 hours

day 1/4 of the teachers are not teaching, the average class size, without staff changes, should in average class size. In addition, since during a 6-period day 1/6 of the teachers are not teaching during each class period (they are in planning periods), and during the 4-period Note that these data are based on self-reports of teachers surveyed. subject area. For example, vocational or other elective courses may actually increase Average class size changes will most likely vary by size of school and staff, and by increase under block scheduling. *N=600 teachers.



INSTRUCTIONAL TIME SCENARIOS

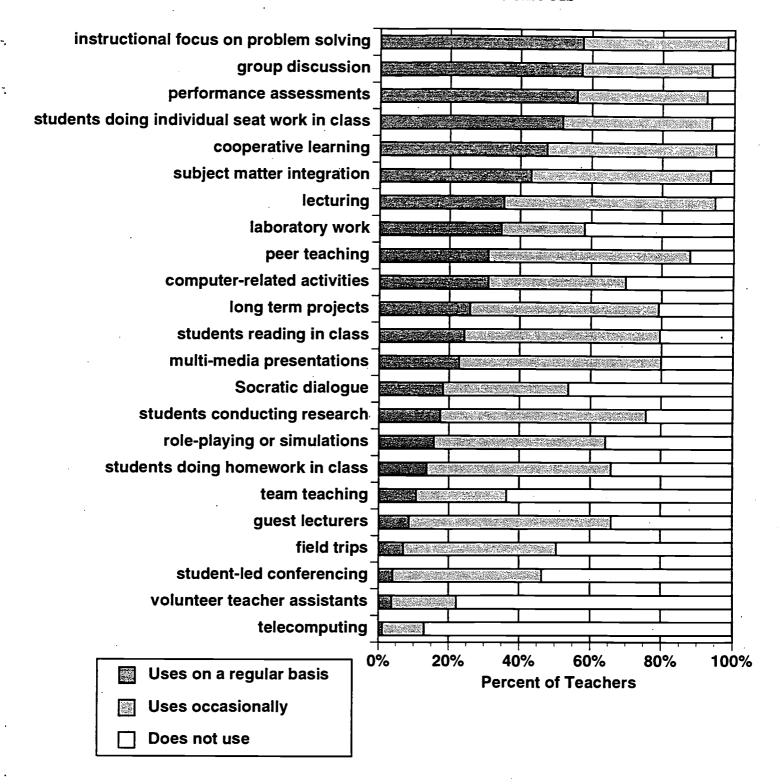
	Traditional 6-Period Day	Block 4 X 4
Number of Hours Per Course	55 min. X 180= 165 hours	90 min. X 90= 135 hours
Number of Courses Per Year	6	8
Number of Courses in 4 Years	24	32
Number/Percent of Credits Required in Core Academic Areas Before 1991	10 10 of 24= 42%	
Number/Percent of Credits Required in Core Academic Areas Today	13 13 of 24= 54%	13 13 of 32= 41%
Free Electives (not including required Health & P.E.)	10 10 of 24= 42%	18 18 of 32= 56%

English I–IV	660 hours	540 hours
	16.7% of credits	12.5% of credits
Math, Science, and Social Studies (3 courses each)	495 hours ea.	405 hours ea.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	12.5% of credits	9.4% of credits
Band or Foreign Language	660 hours	1080 hours
(if taken year long every year)	16.7% of credits	25.0% of credits
Number of Potential Homework Assignments	180	90
Homework at rate of 30 minutes a night	90 hours per course	45 hours per course



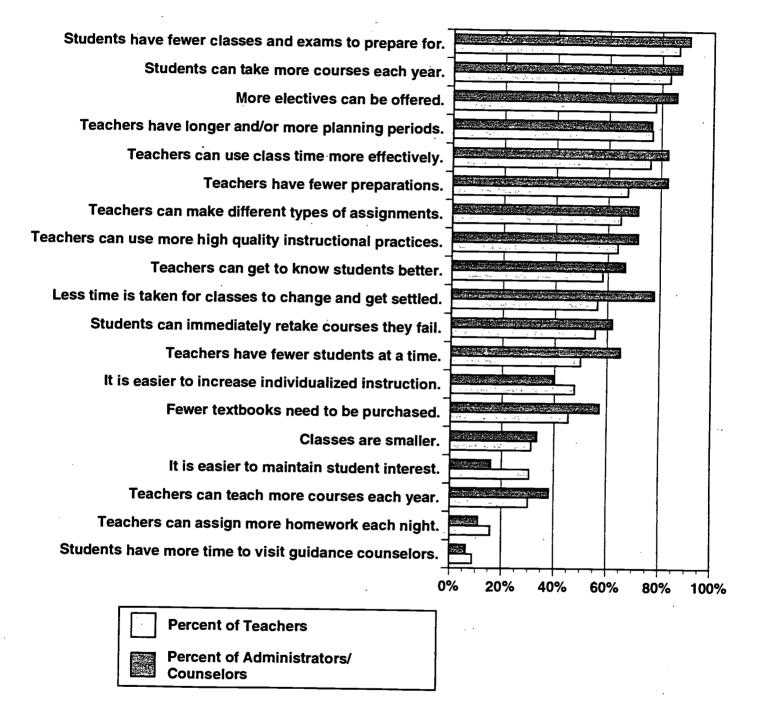
This table is based on an analysis of block scheduling by Randy Harter in Centroid.

Use of Various Instructional Practices by Teachers in Block Scheduled Schools





Educators Beliefs about the Strong Points of Block Scheduling





It is difficult to accommodate transfer students.

Students have difficulty in recovering from absences.

It is difficult to schedule AP courses.

It is difficult for teachers to maintain student interest.

It is difficult for teachers to teach the long class periods.

Teachers cannot teach all the SCS in the allotted time.

There is not enough time for students to grasp all the course objectives.

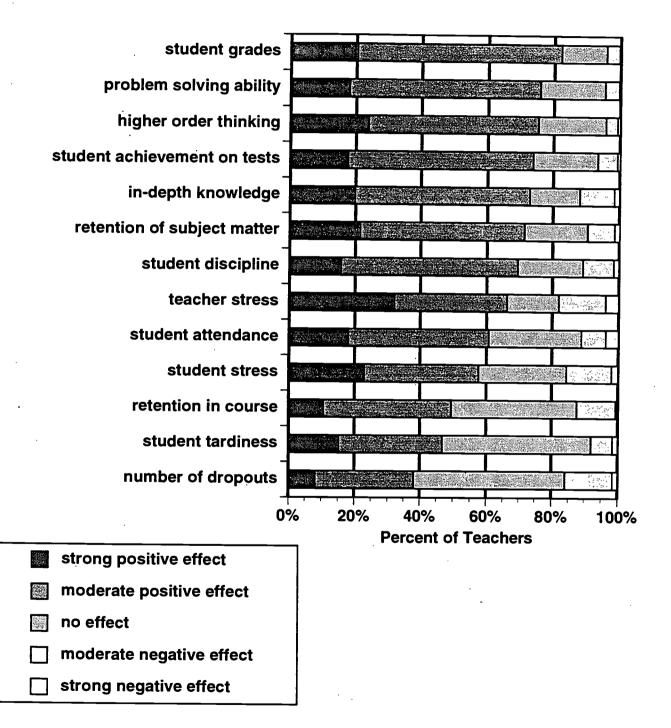
It is too intense for students.





100%

Teachers Beliefs about the Effects of Block Scheduling on Various Outcomes.





Teachers' Opinions about Staff Development and Planning

8.	I think th	at I am adequately trained to teach in	a block schedule.	0-1 2.2%	3-4 92.1%
10.	We should have taken more time to plan before we implemented block scheduling.		re we implemented block scheduling.	57.0%	21.1%
18.	My scho	ol provided me with a good sense of	why we were changing to block scheduling.	5.7%	84.9%
20.	The staff	development we had before we impl	emented block scheduling was very helpful.	9.7%	75.8%
32.	I could ha	ave used more staff development before	ore we implemented block scheduling.	41.8%	34.0%
49.	Teachers	were adequately involved in the deci	sion-making to change to block scheduling.	11.8%	74.9%
10.	Who init	iated the change to block scheduling	in your school? (Check only one.)		
	2.5%	the central office	2.1% the school board		•
	42.4% th	e principal	36.2% a school-based committee of teachers		
	<u>12.3%</u> a	school-based committee that included parents	4.5% other; specify:		-

11. When were teachers involved in the decision-making? (Check only one.)

67.3% at the beginning

27.9% during the process

4.8% at the end

Instructional Implications

17.	I worry that I have to present too much material too quickly.	Disagree 0-1 46.2%	Agree 3-4 40.9%
21.	I find it difficult to teach all the Standard Course of Study in the allocated time of block scheduling.	41.5%	43.7%
43.	I give more open-ended and/or essay tests since we implemented block scheduling.	29.3%	46.4%
7.	I assign more written work and papers since we implemented block scheduling.	29.6%	51.3%
11.	Under block scheduling I can spend more time focusing on students who need extra help.	14.7%	73.1%
46.	I have had more discipline problems in my classes since we implemented block scheduling.	78.5%	8.6%
44.	Under block scheduling I can get to know students better.	11.8%	73.5%
31.	I have difficulty maintaining student interest for the entire period since we implemented block scheduling.	61.3%	28.0%
12.	I am comfortable with my instructional practices since we implemented block scheduling.	5.0%	90.0%
24.	I can provide more quality instruction with the longer class periods.	6.1%	85.7%
33.	The teaching methods I have always used work better in a block-scheduled course.	20.2%	54.3%
38.	I have had to change my ways of teaching since we implemented block scheduling.	26.2%	59.9%

Teachers' Opinions about Students in Block Scheduled Classes

		Disagree 0-1	Agree 3-4	N
9.	Most of my students like block scheduling.	2.9%	92.1%	279
15.	My students are more interested in the subject matter since we implemented block scheduling.	17.2%	55.2%	277
25.	Students have had difficulty recovering from absences during block scheduling.	28.2%	57.1%	280
26.	My students are learning more since we implemented block scheduling.	8.6%	71.6%	278
36.	I worry that students don't learn as much as they did under a traditional schedule.	68.4%	16.7%	280
40.	Students have difficulty sitting through the longer periods of block scheduling.	46.1%	41.1%	280
42.	Students can focus better under block scheduling because they have fewer courses.	3.2%	90.3%	280

Teachers' Opinions about Block Scheduling

		Disagree 0-1	Agree 3-4	N
19.	There was nothing wrong with the old schedule, so I don't know why we had to change.	82.3%	5.4%	277
23.	I believe block scheduling is a better way to organize school time.	4.7%	90.0%	279
29.	Block scheduling has been successful in my school.	1.1%	88.9%	280
30.	I was a strong advocate for block scheduling from the beginning.	21.3%	61.3%	276
37.	I would prefer to return to a traditional schedule.	85.8%	5.0%	279
41.	I think our block schedule does not need any changes.	33.7%	47.0%	279
47.	I am supportive of the philosophy of block scheduling but am still having problems with implementation in my classroom.	65.9%	16.1%	280
50.	Students earning completing their credits early under block scheduling should be allowed to graduate early.	19.7%	67.4%	276



Student Opinions

Interest Level of Block Scheduled Classes Compared with Regular Classes

Interest Level	Number	Percent
More Interesting	331	51%
The Same in Interest	224	37%
Less Interesting	88	14%

N=643 Students

Which would you prefer for your school to do?

Preference	Number	Percent
Keep the Schedule We Have Now	494	78%
Keep the Schedule for Some Courses	63	10%
Return to the Old Schedule	50	8%
Other	29	5%

N=636 Students



28

Student Opinions

How important are these opportunities to you?

Percent Important or Very

A Chance:	Important
To Take More Courses/ Electives	80%
To Focus on Fewer Courses at a Time	80%
To Repeat a Course Sooner If Necessary	73%
To Study Subjects in More Depth	75% ·
For Classes to be More Interesting	74% -
To Finish a Course in One Semester	86%
For Teachers to Get to Know Me Better	55%
To Have Fewer Classes and Exams to Prepare for	88%

How successful was block scheduling in these courses?

Type of Course	Percent Successful or Very Successful	Percent Taking Course
Vocational	77%	80%
Science	76%	88%
English	76%	100%
Social Studies	75%	87%
Math	67%	92%
Art	80%	40%
Health/P.E.	89%	51%
Media and Technology	71%	25%
Foreign Language	73%	52%



29

STUDENT OPINIONS

What are the *best* things about this type of schedule?

16% Less homework and/or do homework in class

What are the *worst* things about this type of schedule?

16% Classes become boring

32% Classes are too long



EOC Test Scores in Block Scheduled Schools: Comparison of 1992-93 Non-Blocked with 1993-94 Blocked

Subject	Number of Schools	r Number ls of Students 1992-93 1993-94	Average Gains Per School	·/+	Average Student Score Before Block	Average Student Score During Block	Average Gains Per Student
ELP	22	5,133 5,465	4.	10/12	43.1	43.3	0.2
U.S. History	25	4,672 4,794	-0.1	10/15	41.4	41.6	0.2
English I	27	5,637 6,344	-0.1	12/15	66.1	62.9	-0.2
Geometry	21	2,653 3,123	6:0	13/8	37.6	38.4	8.0
Algebra II	21	2,298 2,566	-0.2	9/12	38.0	37.9	-0.1

Note: The +/- column gives the number of schools with an increase in scores followed by the number of schools with a decrease in scores.

(,



Thought-Provoking Quotes

"When it's good it's good; when it's bad it's bad."

student

"For some students it's an opportunity for teachers to get to know them better, to take more classes, to go into more depth —— for others, that 90 minutes is just an opportunity for a longer nap."

student

"It's a good idea but does not work because teachers are doing too much cramming."

student

"I like this schedule because I can get rid of a bad teacher earlier."

student

"The first year is like the first year of teaching."

teacher

"I am a better teacher because of this." teacher

"Before I was teaching a subject, now I'm teaching kids." teacher

"For teachers teaching courses with EOC tests, block scheduling becomes more of a challenge since teachers feel the pressure of going from 'beginning to end'."

teacher

"I do not want to go back to the old schedule."

teacher

"Our teachers would not go back to the old system if given the chance, primarily because of less preparation. Our students really like the system, however the most frequent reasons are (1) less books to carry around (2) we get to do our homework

(3) I don't spend as much time in a class I hate. At this point my primary concern is that the teachers and students say they like the block schedule, but not for the right reasons — improved learning, retention etc. I'm hearing the students and teachers say it's more convenient — therefore they prefer it."

guidance counselor

"Block scheduling results in a much more professional environment for teachers. We must find a way to make it work."

administrator



Appendix A:

Catalogue of Organizations of School Time: 255 North Carolina High Schools



Catalogue of Organizations of School Time: 255 North Carolina High Schools

This catalogue includes schools who returned the *Organization of School Time Survey* prior to June 30, 1994. Schools were asked if they had already implemented or planned to implement any of the variations in school time listed below. Variations in organization of school time included differences in the daily schedule, extensions beyond the regular school day, and differences from the traditional August to June calendar. The years listed in the catalogue refer to the last part of a traditional calendar, e.g. 1992-93 is listed as 93. Years refer to implementation years; programs may have been discontinued. Schools are listed in order by school code. "Alt. School" refers to alternative schools.

Code Block 4X4	Type of Schedule Block Scheduling—Classes are taught in longer periods which meet for only part of the school year, e.g. for semesters (4X4) or in quarters. (Entire school on this schedule)
7-8 Short	7 or 8 Shortened Class Period Days—Class periods last fewer than 55 minutes and students take more than 6 classes each day. Classes last the entire school year.
Ext. Day	Extended School Day—The school day is extended beyond the typical 6-1/2 to 7 hours and/or has more than 6, 55-minute instructional periods plus lunch, e.g. comprehensive high school.
A/B	Alternative Day Schedules or A/B Scheduling—Courses are offered every other day rather than daily.
Semester	Semester Scheduling—Credit is offered in 1/2 units so that students can repeat a semester at a time if necessary.
Night	Night School-Classes are offered at night.
Year- Round	Year-round School—School year divided into 4 or 5 segments with shorter and more frequent vacation breaks evenly distributed throughout the year.
Summer	Summer School—Courses are offered either for remediation/repeating or for initial credit to first time takers.
Other	Other type of scheduling



<u>Code</u>	School Name	<u>Alt.</u> School	Block 4X4	7 <u>-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	A/B	Semester	<u>Night</u>	Year- Round	Summer	Other	Description
	no name given	_	95	_				93		90		
	no name given		96		223					·		
	no name given	•	95									
10324	Eastern Alamance High		96	91								
10348	Graham High School		96	91	90					94	X450	
10400	Western Alamance High		96				833					
11338	Hugh Cummings HIgh School	_	95				1775.22					
11356	Walter M. Williams High				93							
20302	Alexander Central High	•	95									
50304	Ashe Central High					•	90					
50336	Northwest Ashe			90			90					
60302	Avery County High	_	95	91						90		
70304	Aurora High School		96	•						90	94	Banked time for extende activity-tutorial 1-2x week
70324	Chocowinity High School			92	92					90		
70330	Northside High School		96	-				-				
71324	Washington High		96		94					90		
30312	Bertie High School		95									
90316	Bladenboro High School								1212			
90364	Tar Heel Middle/High School						27.5			90	92	7th period for remediation and to makeup absences
100326	North Brunswick High		96		91			90				
100344	South Brunswick High		96				222					
100348	West Brunswick High				93			90		90		
110336	C.D. Owen High		94									
110340	Clyde A. Erwin High		94						887 T			
110352	Enka High School				93			_		90	\$ 6 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	
110416	Roberson High School		95		93					_		
111302	Asheville High School			91	90						94	Block schedule for at-rist students within reg. school
120314	East Burke High School		95		94		90	90			90	12-week quarter system
120318	Freedom High School		95		93		90	93		90	Texas 1	
30314	Concord High		96								93	Banking time by increasing classes to 60
30324	Mt. Pleasant High School			92	94		94				92	Some 50 minute and some 90 minute courses
30326	Northwest Cabarrus High		533		92				KIRG.		93	Banking time for staff development
32304	A.L. Brown High		96		93		94	94		90		
40348	Hibriten High	-	96.				96					

<u>Code</u>	School Name Sch	lt. Block sool 4X4	<u>7-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	A/B	<u>Semester</u>	Night	<u>Year-</u> Round	Summer	Other	Description
140386	South Caldwell High School	96								14:25 20:40	
160313	East Carteret High	95	91	93				\$79.85°			
160344	West Carteret High	96		93		SCIENT				91	Macro-4 of 7 courses quarter long for 180
170316	Bartlett Yancey	94	_		<u>-</u>				90		
180308	Bandys High	94		22. (\$)	_				90		
180320	Bunker Hill High									95	Block selected course
180340	Fred T. Foard	96						XII			
180348	Maiden High School	94				92					
180376	St. Stephens High	97		93		883					
181322	Hickory High	95									
182316	Newton Conover High	95		72.				96			
190336	Jordan Matthews	94							90		
200308	Andrews High School	97									
200312	Hiwassee Dam School	95	91		-						
200328	Murphy High	95									
209204	Cherokee High	96	94	94							
210312	John A. Holmes High School	96						97	•		
220310	Hayesville High School	95							•		
230312	Burns High School	95							90		
230324	Crest Sr. High School	95									
231324	Kings Mountain High School	96		92					90		
232332	Shelby High								90	94	Banking time for remediation
240336	Central Columbus School	95							<u> </u>		
240344	East Columbus High	95							94		·
240371	South Columbus High	96									
240380	West Columbus High	95	94	94	_		<u> </u>				<u>. </u>
241316	Whiteville High School	96							<u>_</u>	725477 885481	
250340	Havelock High School	95	_						91	93	Modified block in required courses with 2 hr. classes
250372	West Craven High					ୃ93 _ି				93	Block selected 9th grade courses-110 min. classes
260322	Douglas Byrd Senior	96	•			<u> </u>					
260359	E.E. Smith		_							93଼ି	"Success period" "0 period"
260408	Pine Forest Senior		_	93					90	94	Modified block for selected courses
260424	Seventy-First Senior High			TVC 3.7 Execution							
260427	South View Senior	96		94				473			
ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC			2			37	í	T. Say	CODV	' ANE	MARIE

<u>Code</u>	School Name	Alt. Block School 4X4	<u>7-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	A/B	Semester	Night	<u>Year-</u> Round	Summer	Other	<u>Description</u>
260446	Terry Sanford High School	96									•
270999	Currituck County High			90		94		*12	90		
280304	Cape Hatteras School									95	4 1/2 dat week-students 1/2 day -staff
280316	Manteo High School	95						528			
290308	Central Davidson	94		94			٠				
290336	Ledford Sr. High	95									
290348	North Davidson High			93	-				_		
290365	South Davidson	96		94						94	Saturday school
290388	West Davidson High	95									
291336	Lexington Sr. High	95							_		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
292324	Thomasville HIgh School	94	•	92					90		
300312	Davie Hlgh School	96									
310344	East Duplin High School	9.5		93							
310352	James Kenan High School	96	93								
310364	North Duplin Jr./Sr. High	96	93	93	٠				_		
310392	Wallace-Rose Hill High	96	94	93						6.3	
320356	Northern High School					90	٠				
320365	Riverside High School		•							92	3 period, 2 hr. blocks every other week (2 days
330328	North Edgecombe High	96			•						
330350	Southwest Edgecombe High	95	91						90		
330358	Tarboro High School	95									
340364	East Forsyth High School			95					94		
340454	Mt. Tabor High		95								
340478	Independence High School			90		91	•		90		
340486	Parkland High School	93				93			90		
340556	West Forsyth High School									95	Elective courses after regular day for credit.
350308	Bunn High	95			•						
350336	Louisburg High	95									<u></u>
351308	Franklinton Jr./Sr. High	96			96	\$ 7		SI			
360336	Bessemer City	96									
360428	Hunter Huss			93		92			90	93	Rebound program with blocks for at-risk students
360470	North Gaston High								,		
380308	Robbinsville High School	91?	90	90)	90	90			90	223	
390324	J.F. Webb High School			93		94			90		
ERIC **Full Text Provided by ERIC		i	3		38	BI	est c	OPY	AVAII	ABLI	E

<u>Code</u>	Alt. School Name School	Block 4X4	7-8 Short	Ext. Day	<u>A/B</u>	Semester	<u>Night</u>	<u>Year-</u> Round	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Other</u>	Description
390352	South Granville High				90				•		
400308	Greene Centra Highl	95		95						95	Alternative site for selected students
410319	T. Wingate Andrews High	94							90		
410355	James B. Dudley				-						
410390	Northwest Guilford						93		93		
410394	Grimsley								90		
410406	High Point Central High		.92		•	94			90		
410484	Northeast Guilford	96		91					90	94	Block 2 days a week for 2 hr. labs
410508	Page High										
410544	Ben L. Smith	96									
410556	Southern Guilford				94		·				
410562	Southwest High School	96		90							
410595	Western Guilford High						_				
420346	Northwest Halifax High	95		93					94		
420358	Southeast Halifax High	96		90					92		
421316	Roanoke Rapids High School						·		90		·
422324	Weldon High School	96		93					90		·
422324	Weldon High School	96		93					90		
430378	Triton High School	96							90		
440378	Pisgah High School		94	93							
440390	Tuscola HighSchool		94	90		90	90				
450341	North Henderson	95		2.4					95		
450352	West Henderson High	95	94						91		·
470312	Hoke County High	95		93				7	92		
480316	Ocracoke		93						90		
490354	Statesville High School					41.7				90	Block for selected vocational courses
490362	South Iredell High	97		94		94		- 1000 1245 (15			·
490380	West Iredell High	95							·		
491305	N.F. Woods Advanced							96	96	96	Flexible quarter system
491312	Mooresville Senior High	96	_					96			
491312	Mooresville Senior High								90	ŽŽŽ	
500316	Blue Ridge School	96		4773		94			90	45.79 3.21	
510324	Clayton High										
510376	Princeton High		90		94				90		
FRIC	·					20					

9	<u>Code</u>	School Name	Alt. School	Block 4X4	<u>7-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	<u>A/B</u>	Semester	Night	Year- Round	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Description</u>
5	30336	Lee Senior High			_				_		90		
5	40315	Kinston High School		95		93		90			90		
5	40324	North Lenoir High		96		93							
5	40336	South Lenoir HIgh		96									
-	550332	Lincolnton High School		94		91		200				43.X	
	60320	Franklin High School		96									
-	60332	Nantahala		95				95					
	70318	Madison High School		94		98				KSK.		1935) 1937)	
-	580344	Roanoke High		95									
-	580368	Williamston High			91	(0.57.5							
-	590330	McDowell High		95		90					•		<u></u>
-	500377	East Mecklenburg			94			91	94		90	741-411	
-	500405	Harding University High		24.5		93	93				90	93	Saturday school for remediation
-	500466	Myers Park High					94	90			90		
-	 600490	Olympic High School		92	-		93			7525		39/23/	
-	510334	Mitchell High School		95			90				90	90	7-periot day, 55-min. classes, semester credit
-	520316	East Montgomery	_	95		94						94	Saturday school for remediation
-	520340	West Montgomery High	•	95									
-	630332	North Moore High School		.95	93	92							
-	630336	Pinecrest High School		.95						25.3	90		
-	630360	Union Pines		95		\$ 3.5		GAZZA.			90		
-	640350	Northern Nash											
-	640361	Rocky Mount High		96		94		34 - 37		77	94		
-	640364	Southern Nash Senior High		94		94					90		
-	550326	E.A. Laney High		96	91	91			į				
-	550352	New Hanover High School		96		92		93					
-	660324	Northampton-West		523	90	in i				24			
-	660336	Northampton Co. High		94		94		145874				32	
	670320	Dixon High		95				C.EFF.			90		
-	670324	Jacksonville High				95			94		90	94	Block a few courses. Alg students repeat in spring.
-	670340	Richlands High School		95		N. 30 %					90		
-	670344	Southwest High		95							90		
-	670352	Swansboro High		95		S. A.	94	.C. NOV 98899	_	70 de 5	90		
-	670364	White Oak HIgh School		95			94	1. 25.75.12.4630	90	Sanna Basini	90		
Full	RIC axt Provided by ERIC	等身施生 海上 化管			5		40		_				

<u>Code</u>	School Name	Alt. Block School 4X4	<u>7-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	<u>A/B</u>	Semester	Night	<u>Year-</u> Round	Summer	Other	Description
680332	Orange High School	96		95				Acceptance of the control of the con	90	94	Learning Center after school.
681308	Chapel Hill High		90	Sái		90	94		90	୍94	block Tues/Wed A/B traditional M-Th-Fri
690320	Pamlico County HIgh School			93					90		
700317	Northeastern High School	96		95				CIRS			
710326	Pender High		94	93							
710342	Topsail High	95		3.75							
730352	Person High School	94				13284 13284					
740333	D.H. Conley	96						1.45°			· ·
740344	Farmville Central	96		.94					90	XII	
740366	J. H.Rose	96		34.		(\$					
750318	Polk County High	95	90		93	37					
760318	Eastern Randolph High	95	94				92				
760358	Southwestern Randolph High				_						
760380	Trinity High School	95		90	_						<u> </u>
761304	Asheboro High School	93					94	3,50			
770348	Richmond Senior	96		90			90				
780325	Fairmont High School	95									
780342	Lu mberton Sr. High	95								583887	
780391	Red Springs High	95		94							
780401	St. Pauls High	95	94	94			93				
790314	McMichael High	95	94	93				1603			<u> </u>
790354	J.M. Morehead High School		94								
790366	Reidsville High School	95		92							
790378	Rockingham County High		93								
800376	North Rowan High		94	91			_				
800396	Salisbury High			47							
800408	West Rowan High		91								
810324	Chase High School	95	91	93*							
810384	R. S. Central	95									
820348	Hobbten High	95	93								
820349	Lakewood High	95	92					2176		810	
820352	Midway High	97	92	95							
820388	Union High School	96			-						
830346	Scotland High School	95		92							
ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC			6						Y AV		BLE

	Code	School Name	Alt. School	Block 4X4	<u>7-8</u> Short	Ext. Day	<u>A/B</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Night</u>	<u>Year-</u> Round	Summer	<u>Other</u>	<u>Description</u>
	840332	North Stanly High School				93	_						
	840356	South Stanly High School				92							·
	840368	West Stanly High					_	g Pi			_	93	Flex scheduling with 7th period
	841304	Albemarle High											
	850332	North Stokes		95									<u>_</u>
,	850352	South Stokes		95				G. S.	90		90		·
	861308	Elkin High School		94			·						
	870314	Swain County High		96	90				95		90		
	880308	Brevard High School		94					,	F.	90		
	880328	Rosman High School		.96	90	92					90		
	890340	Columbia High School			90		93						
	900336	Monroe High	_								-		
	900344	Parkwood High				2		90			90		
	900360	Sun Valley High School		96									
	910364	Southern Vance High		95		93		94			90		
	920316	Apex High						95	95		90		
	920318	Athens Drive	•					94					
	920411	East Wake High						90	90		90		
	920412	Enloe High School			90						90		
	920428	Fuquay-Varina High							95				
	920436	Gamer Sr. High									90		
	920473	Leesville Road High School							94		90		
	920500	Millbrook High School	•					95	90		90		
	920552	Jesse O. Sanderson						90				94	P.E. offered prior to beginning of reg. day
	920588	Wake Forest-Rolesville High				95		3223					
	930352	Warren County High			•	90							
	940316	Plymouth High School			95						95		
	950336	Watauga High			92			90			90	94	Alternative Day with block for science courses
	960324	Charles B. Aycock		96							_		
	960330	Eastern Wayne High		94	,						•	92	Afternoon remediation Reteach/Retest
•	960372	Rosewood High				95				¥45	90		
	970356	North Wilkes High							90			94	Block for at risk 9th graders in some courses.
	970388	West Wilkes High		94					90				
	970390	Wilkes Central High School				96		90	90			325	
i	ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC				7		42						

Code	School Name	<u>Alt.</u> School	Block 4X4	7-8 Short	Ext. Day	A/B	Semester	Night	<u>Year-</u> Round	Summer	Other	Description
980318	Beddingfield High School		95									<u> </u>
980336	Fike High School		.95		9.26 S		452					 -
980342	James Hunt High		95						SFF			
990322	Forbush High School		96					_			THE STATE	•
990326	Starmount High				93			_		_		
110350	Career Education Center	Yes	Z.						£75		90	Vocational classes meeting 2 hrs. each day
250356	New Bern High	Yes	97		94			90		90	93	Remediation block second semester
260388	Massey Hill Alternative	Yes										
340332	Career Center	Yes			95	-	93					
600310	Mayfield Alternative	Yes										
600456	Teen Age Parents Services	Yes	93	94		93			96			
640000	Tar River Learning Center	Yes		_		_	94					
650354	Lakeside School	Yes	93					90		90		
670337	Onslow County High School	Yes	93				93	90				
900366	Union County Career Center	Yes			90			90		90	37.2	
920324	Longview.	Yes	93		(******		93					
920528	Phillips High School	Yes	93		95	_		95		90		



Appendix B: Initial Survey



Organization of School Time Survey North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

This survey is designed to assess the implementation of alternative approaches to organizing the school day and school year in public high schools in North Carolina. Alternative approaches include any organization of school time that is different from the standard Carnegie unit system based on 180 days of 55-minute class periods, a calendar that is different from September through June, and/or a day that extends beyond the typical early morning to mid-afternoon schedule of 6 periods plus lunch. The results will help us to describe the extent of reform efforts related to the use of time throughout the state. Thank you for taking the time to respond.

Sch			
Sch	ool System		
1.	What grade levels are taug	ht in your school?	
	9-12	10–12	
	other; specify:		
2.	consist of 180 instructiona	in your school organized in the traditional manner, i.e. cour l days with class periods that are 55 minutes long with stude ach day/year on a schedule from August to June?	
	Yes	No	
3.	If you answered Yes to qu schedule in the future?	estion 2, does your school plan to implement an alternative	
	Yes	No	
4.		le, has your school implemented any other reforms in progra nal strategies, and/ or site-based management?	ams.
	Yes	No	
	If Yes, please describe the	se reforms below.	



5. Which of the following alternative approaches to organizing time has been (or is planned to be) implemented in your school? (Check all that apply.)

Type of Schedule Block Scheduling—Classes are taught in longer periods which meet for only part of the school year, e.g. for semesters (4X4) or in quarters.	Implementatiobefore 19901990-911991-921992-931993-94	n Year 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
7 or 8 Shortened Class Period Days—Class periods last fewer than 55 minutes and students take more than 6 classes each day. Classes last the entire school year.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Extended School Day—The school day is extended beyond the typical 6-1/2 to 7 hours and/or has more than 6, 55-minute instructional periods plus lunch, e.g. comprehensive high school.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Alternative Day Schedules or A/B Scheduling—Courses are offered every other day rather than daily.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Semester Scheduling—Credit is offered in 1/2 units so that students can repeat a semester at a time if necessary.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Night School—Classes are offered at night.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Year-round School—School year divided into 4 or 5 segments with shorter and more frequent vacation breaks evenly distributed throughout the year.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Summer School—Courses are offered either for remediation/repeating or for initial credit to first time takers.	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97
Other type of scheduling; please describe:	before 1990 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 after 1996-97



Please answer questions 6 through 10 below as they apply to a particular type of alternative schedule which you have implemented or plan to implement in the future. If you checked more that one type of schedule for question 5 on page 2, complete these questions for each type of schedule. Another copy of questions 6-10 is on page 4. If you need another, please photocopy page 3 and attach it to your survey. Type of Schedule: Please describe the schedule in detail below, including both the times courses are offered and the types of courses offered. If you have a printed copy of the schedule, you may attach it to the survey. In making this change, what outcomes and benefits did you, or do you, expect? Has your school or school system provided, or do you plan to provide, special staff development opportunities for teachers involved in the scheduling change? Yes __: No 9. If Yes, please describe the staff development opportunities below. 10. What have been the shortcomings and/or disappointments, if any, in making the scheduling change?



Plea	se complete this page only if you have more than one type of alternative schedule.
Тур	e of Schedule:
6.	Please describe the schedule in detail below, including both the times courses are offered and the types of courses offered. If you have a printed copy of the schedule, you may attach it to the survey.
7.	In making this change, what outcomes and benefits did you, or do you, expect?
8.	Has your school or school system provided, or do you plan to provide, special staff development opportunities for teachers involved in the scheduling change?
	Yes No
9.	If Yes, please describe the staff development opportunities below.
10.	What have been the shortcomings and/or disappointments, if any, in making the scheduling change?
Thank envelo	you for taking the time to complete the survey. Please return your survey to in the enclosed, preadressed and prepaid ope to: Dr. Joe Haenn, NC Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2825, by May 20,



Appendix C: Follow-Up Surveys



Block Scheduling Student Survey North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

This survey is designed to assess the opinions of students concerning block scheduling in their schools. Block scheduling, sometimes called 4x4, is when students take fewer courses each quarter or semester and class periods are longer, e.g. 90 minutes. Your opinions are very important to help us better understand issues related to how block scheduling works in your school and in the state. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you will not be identified in any way. Surveys will be identified only by building code numbers. Thank you for taking the time to respond.

1.	Wł	nat is your grade level classification this ye	ear? (Ch	eck only	one.)									
		9th grader	_ 11th	grader										
		10th grader	_ 12th	grader										
2.	Wł	nat are your plans after high school? (Che	ck only	one.)										
		work full time	_ attend	d a four-	year co	ollege								
		enter the military	_ attend	i a com	nunity	college								
		other; please describe												
3.	For the subject areas listed below, please rate how successful block scheduling has been for you this year. (Circle one number in each row.)													
	you	Subject Areas/Types of Courses	W.) Not V Succe			Suc	Very cessful	Did Not Take This Year						
	a.	vocational courses	0	1	2	3	4	9						
	b.	science courses	0	1	2	3	4	9 .						
	c.	English courses	0	1	2	3	4	9						
	d.	social studies courses	0	1	2	3	4	9						
	e.	math courses	. 0	1	2	3	4	9						
·	f.	art courses, including drama and music	0	1	2	3	4 .	9						
	g.	health and P.E. courses	0	. 1	2	3	4	9						
	h.	media and technology courses	0	1	2	3	4	9						
	i.	foreign languages	0	1	2	3	4	9						
4.	abo	general, do you find block scheduled course out the same as regularly-scheduled course or)?												
		more interesting												
		about the same					٠							
		less interesting												



(over)

5. Block scheduling offers some special opportunities for students. Please use the list below to tell us how important these things are to you. Space has been allowed at the bottom of the list to add any others that you wish. (Circle one number in each row.)

а.	a chance to take more courses and/or	Not V Impor			lmp	Very ortant
a.	electives each year	0	1	2	3	4
b.	a chance to focus on fewer courses at a time	0	1	2	3	4
c.	a chance to repeat a course sooner if necessary	0	1	2	3	<i>f</i>) 4
d.	a chance to study subjects in more depth	0	1	2	3	4
e.	a chance for classes to be more interesting	0	1	2	3	4
f.	a chance to finish a course in one semester	0	1	2	3	4
g.	a chance for teachers to get to know me better	0	1	2	3	4
h.	a chance to have fewer classes and exams to prepare for	0	1	2	3	4
i.	other; please describe	0	1	2	3	4

6.	Which of the following would you prefer at your school? (Check only one.)
	keep the schedule we have now
	keep the schedule we have now for some courses, but return to the old schedule for other courses
	return to the old schedule
	other; please describe:

- 7. What are the *best* things about this type of schedule?
- 8. What are the worst things about this type of schedule?

School Code:



Block Scheduling Teacher Survey North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

This survey is designed to assess the opinions of teachers concerning the implementation of block scheduling in their schools. Your opinions are very important to help us better understand issues related to the implementation of block scheduling in your school and in the state. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you will not be identified in any way. Surveys will be identified only by building code numbers. Thank you for taking the time to respond.

	nany years have you be	JOIL G LOG				
	less than 5 years		5 to 9 year	irs		10 to 20 years
	21 to 30 years		over 30 y	ears		
How n	nany years have you w	orked at	t your pres	ent school o	r buildi	ng?
	less than 1 year		2 to 3 year	ırs		4 to 9 years
	10 to 20 years		over 20 y	ears		
What t	ypes of courses are you	u teachii	ng this year	r? (Check al	l that ap	ply.)
	vocational courses			science cour	rses	
	English courses	•		social studie	es cours	es
	math courses			arts education	on cours	es
	health or P.E. courses	S	· ·	media and to	echnolog	gy courses
	foreign languages			other; please	e specify	<i>r</i> :
i taugh	it courses.		I had	COUR	se prepa	rations
	t courses. t students.		I had	cour	se prepa	arations.
I taugh How m year? (First Se	students. nany courses, course profession all four only if commenter or Quarter:	reparation	ons, and students on a second of the second	adents did y block sched Semester or	ou teach	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se	students. nany courses, course profession all four only if commenter or Quarter: courses	reparation	ons, and students on are in a Second	udents did y block sched Semester or courses	ou teach dule whi <i>Quarter</i>	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se	students. nany courses, course profession all four only if commenter or Quarter:	reparation	ons, and students on are in a Second of the	adents did y block sched Semester or	ou teach dule whi <i>Quarter</i>	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se	students. nany courses, course properties of the course of the courses of the course	reparation	ons, and students on are in a Second of the	udents did you block scheouses courses preparted by the students	ou teach dule whi <i>Quarter</i>	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se	nany courses, course profession all four only if courses or Quarter: courses course preparations students Quarter:	reparation	ons, and students on are in a Second of the	udents did you block scheouses courses preparted by the students	ou teach dule whi Quarter arations	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se Third Q	nany courses, course profession and courses, course profession and courses courses course preparations students Duarter: courses	reparation	ons, and students on are in a Second of the	udents did you block scheourses course prepartudents Quarter: courses	ou teach dule whi Quarter arations	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
I taugh How m year? First Se Third Q Did you	nany courses, course professes or Quarter: courses course preparations students Quarter: courses courses course preparations students	reparation only if y	ons, and students on are in a Second of Second	udents did yas block scheourses course prepartudents Quarter: courses prepartudents Quarter: courses prepartudents	ou teach dule whi Quarter arations	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
How myear? First Se	any courses, course profession and courses, course programmester or Quarter: courses course preparations students Quarter: courses courses course preparations students underses course preparations students	reparation only if y	Fourth (udents did yas block scheourses course prepartudents Quarter: courses prepartudents Quarter: courses prepartudents	ou teach dule whi Quarter arations	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter.
How myear? First Se	nany courses, course profession and courses, course programmers or Quarter: courses course preparations students Quarter: courses course preparations students undersummers undersummers students undersummers unders	reparation only if y	Fourth (udents did yas block scheourses course prepartudents Quarter: courses course prepartudents courses course prepartudents course prepartudents elp with the	ou teach dule whi Quarter arations	n each semester or quarte ch changes each quarter :



School Code

Form A

For each of the following statements concerning the implementation of block scheduling in your school, please use the scale below to indicate how you feel presently. Circle one number in each row.

Strongly disagree Disagree somewhat No opinion Agree somewhat Strongly agree 1

7.	I assign more written work and papers since we	Disa	gree			Agre	e
	implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
8.	I think that I am adequately trained to teach in a block schedule.	0	1	2	3	4	
9.	Most of my students like block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
10.	We should have taken more time to plan before we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
11.	Under block scheduling I can spend more time focusing on students who need extra help.	0	1	2	3	4	
12.	I am comfortable with my instructional practices since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
13.	I have been encouraged to try new teaching strategies in my classroom.	0	1	2	3	4	
14.	The state curriculum needs to be revised to accommodate block schedules.	0	1	2	3	4	
15.	My students are more interested in the subject matter since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
16.	I don't have adequate resources to implement block scheduling well in my classroom.	0	1	2	3	4	
17.	I worry that I have to present too much material too quickly	. 0	1	2	3	4	
18.	My school provided me with a good sense of why we were changing to block scheduling.	0	i	2	3	4	
19.	There was nothing wrong with the old schedule, so I don't know why we had to change.	0	1	2	3	4	
20.	The staff development we had before we implemented block scheduling was very helpful.	0	1	2.	3	4	
21.	I find it difficult to teach all the Standard Course of Study in the allocated time of block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
22.	The administrators in my school system are supportive of block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
23.	I believe block scheduling is a better way to organize school time.	0	1	2	3	4	
Form	A 53					F	Page 2

	•	Disa	gree			Agree	
24.	I can provide more quality instruction with the longer class periods.	0	1	2	3	4	
25.	Students have had difficulty recovering from absences during block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
26.	My students are learning more since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
27.	With block scheduling I can more efficiently use class time.	0	1	2	3	4	
28.	I have found it easier to use new teaching strategies since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
29.	Block scheduling has been successful in my school.	0	1	2	3	4	
30.	I was a strong advocate for block scheduling from the beginning.	0	1	2	3	4	
31.	I have difficulty maintaining student interest for the entire period since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	. 4	
32.	I could have used more staff development before we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
33.	The teaching methods I have always used work better in a block-scheduled course.	0	1	2	3	4	
34.	Most teachers in my school are comfortable with the implementation of block scheduling.	0	1	2	. 3	4	
35.	One of the most difficult things about the change to block scheduling is that I had to change most of my lesson plans.	0	1	2	3	4	
36.	I worry that students don't learn as much as they did under a traditional schedule.	0	1	2	3	4	
37.	I would prefer to return to a traditional schedule.	0	1	2	3	4	
38.	I have had to change my ways of teaching since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
39.	My principal is supportive of block scheduling.	Ö	1	2	3	4	
40.	Students have difficulty sitting through the longer periods of block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
41.	I think our block schedule does not need any changes.	0	1	2	3	4	
42.	Students can focus better under block scheduling because they have fewer courses.	0	1	2	3	4	
43.	I give more open-ended and/or essay tests since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
44. Form	Under block scheduling I can get to know students better.	0	1	2	3	4 Pa	age



45.	There is not enough time for students to malle	Disa	gree			Agree	
45.	There is not enough time for students to really grasp all the course objectives under block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
46.	I have had more discipline problems in my classes since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
47.	I am supportive of the philosophy of block scheduling but am still having problems with implementation in my classroom.	0	1	2	3	4	
48.	It is difficult to teach for the longer periods of block schedules.	0	1	2	3	4	
49.	Teachers were adequately involved in the decision-making to change to block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4	
50.	Students earning completing their credits early under block scheduling should be allowed to graduate early.	0	1	2	3	4	
51.	About how much homework do you assign each night? (Cl	heck o	ne.)				
	less than 15 minutes 15–30 minu	ites					
	31–45 minutes 46–60 minu	tes					
	61–90 minutes more than 1	1/2 ho	ours				
52.	What types of homework assignments do you give? (Check reading in the textbook problems or reading other books data collection individual projects collaborative library research other; specifications of the collection of the col	questi on or i e proje	ons in	n the tews			
53.	Do you give different kinds of homework in block scheduling	ng than	you	did in	a trac	litional sched	ule?
•	Yes No	Ū	•				
	If Yes, what types of assignments do you now give that are	differe	nt?				
54.	What is working well in block scheduling for you?						
55.	If you were to start over again, what would you do different	ly?					

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. If you have any other comments or concerns about block scheduling, write them on a separate sheet and attach it to this survey. Please return your survey in the attached, preadressed and prepaid envelope to: Dr. Joe Haenn, NC Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2825, by **June 15, 1994**.

Form A

Block Scheduling Teacher Survey North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

This survey is designed to assess the opinions of teachers concerning the implementation of block scheduling in their schools. Your opinions are very important to help us better understand issues related to the implementation of block scheduling in your school and in the state. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you will not be identified in any way. Surveys will be identified only by building code numbers. Thank you for taking the time to respond.

1.	How many years have you been a te	eacher?
	less than 5 years	5 to 9 years 10 to 20 years
	21 to 30 years	over 30 years
2.	How many years have you worked	at your present school or building?
	•	2 to 3 years 4 to 9 years
		over 20 years
3.	What types of courses are you teach	ing this year? (Check all that apply.)
	vocational courses	science courses
	English courses	social studies courses
	math courses	arts education courses
	health and P.E. courses	media and technology courses
	foreign languages	other; please specify:
4.	Before your school implemented blo preparations, and students did you te	ock scheduling, on average how many courses, course each each year? (Fill in the blank for each item below.)
	I taught courses.	·
	I taught students.	
5.	How many courses, course preparati this year? (Fill in all four only if you	ions, and students did you teach each semester or quarter a are in a block schedule which changes each quarter.)
	First Semester or Quarter: courses	Second Semester or Quarter: courses
	course preparations	course preparations
	students	students
	Third Quarter: courses	Fourth Quarter: courses
	course preparations	course preparations
	students	students
6.	Did you have any special staff developeriods of a blocked schedule?	opment to help with the change to the longer class
	Yes	No
	If Yes, what kinds of staff developm	ent?
	<u> </u>	
Sch	ool Code	
Form	nB 👯 🕽	Dana 4



/.		you believe to be the strong points of block scheduling? (Check all that apply.)
	a	_ I can get to know students better.
	b	_ I have fewer preparations.
		_ I have fewer students at a time.
	d	_ I can use class time more effectively.
		_ I can use more high quality instructional practices.
	f	_ I can assign more homework each night.
		_ Teachers can teach more courses each year.
		_ Classes are smaller.
	i	_ Students have fewer classes and exams to prepare for.
		I have longer and/or more planning periods.
		_ It is easier to maintain student interest.
	1	I can make different types of assignments.
	m	Students can take more courses each year
		Less time is taken for classes to change and get settled.
		Fewer textbooks need to be purchased.
		More electives can be offered.
	q	Students can immediately retake courses they fail.
		Students have more time to visit guidance counselors.
		It is easier to increase individualized instruction.
	t	Other; please specify:
	u	Other; please specify:
	v	Other; please specify:
8.		you believe to be the weak points of block scheduling? (Check all that apply).
	a	It is difficult to maintain student interest.
	b	
	c	It is difficult to teach the long class periods.
		It is too intense for students.
		I cannot teach all the Standard Course of Study in the allotted time.
	f	I cannot assign as much homework as before.
		It requires too many changes in my lesson plans.
	h	There is not enough time for students to really grasp all the course objectives.
	i	It is difficult to schedule AP courses.
	j	It is difficult to accommodate transfer students.
	k	Other; please specify:
	1	Other; please specify:
	m	Other; please specify:

9. Use the scale below to indicate how often you use the following types of instructional practices in your classroom. Circle one number in each row. I do not use this type of instructional practice. 1 I use this type of practice occasionally. 2 I use this type of instructional practice on a regular basis. Use of Practice cooperative learning a. 0 1 2 b. long term projects (last more than 1 week) 2 Socratic dialogue 2 c. d. peer teaching 0 2 e. lecturing 0 2 f. group discussion 2 0 1 performance assessments 0 1 2 g. h. subject matter integration n 2 1. i. instructional focus on thinking/problem solving 1 2 students reading in class 2 į. 0 1 2 k. students doing individual seat work in class 1 0 l. guest lecturers 2 computer-related activities 1 2 0 laboratory work 0 1 2 n. team teaching 2 0 1 0. role-playing or simulations 0 1 2 p. students conducting research 1 2 q. field trips 2 r. 0 1 multi-media presentations 2 0 1 2 telecomputing (e.g. E-mail, Internet, t. 0 1 teleconferencing) 2 students doing homework in class 1 u. student-led conferencing 1 2 0 volunteer teacher assistants 2 0 other; specify:_____ 2 0 Χ. other; specify: 0 1 2 10. Who initiated the change to block scheduling in your school? (Check only one.) the central office the school board the principal a school-based committee of teachers a school-based committee other; specify: that included parents 11. When were teachers involved in the decision-making? (Check only one.) _ at the beginning during the process ____ at the end



12. For each of the following, please use the scale below to indicate the effect you believe block scheduling will have on the item listed. Circle one number in each row.

I believe block scheduling will have a

0 strong negative effect 1 moderate negative effect

2 no effect3 moderate positive effect

on:

4 strong positive effect

Note that positive effects are the educationally desirable outcomes, not just an increase in the rate. For example, a positive effect on the number of drop outs would reduce the drop out rate.

			tive	Positive		
a.	student attendance.	0	1	2	3 ·	4
b.	student tardiness.	0	1	2	3	4
c.	student achievement on state or other standardized tests.	0	· 1	2	3	4
d.	student grades.	0	1	2	3	4
e.	student discipline.	0	1	2	3	4
f.	the number of students retained in course.	0	1	2	3	4
g.	the number of drop outs.	0	1	2	3	4
h.	student in-depth knowledge of subject matter.	0	1	2	.3	4
i.	student higher order thinking about the subject matter.	0	1	2	3	4
j.	student problem solving ability.	0	1	2	3	4
k.	student retention of subject matter	0	1	2	3	4
1.	student stress	0	1	2	3	4
m.	teacher stress	0	1	2	3	4
n.	other; please specify:	0	1	2	3	4
ο.	other; please specify:	0	1	2	3	4

13. What is working well in block scheduling for you?

14. What advice would you give to other teachers whose schools will implement block scheduling in the future?

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. If you have any other comments or concerns about block scheduling, write them on a separate sheet and attach it to this survey. Please return your survey in the attached, preadressed and prepaid envelope to: Dr. Joe Haenn, NC Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2825, by **June 15**, **1994**.



Block Scheduling School Administrative Staff/Guidance Counselor Survey North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

This survey is designed to assess the opinions of school administrative staff and guidance counselors concerning the implementation of block scheduling in their schools. Your opinions are very important to help us better understand issues related to the implementation of block scheduling in your school and in the state. Your responses are strictly confidential, and you will not be identified in any way. Surveys will be identified only by building code numbers. Thank you for taking the time to respond.

How many years have you been in the	field of education?	
less than 5 years	21 to 30 years	
5 to 9 years	over 30 years	
10 to 20 years		
How many years have you worked at	your present school or building?	
less than 1 year	10 to 20 years	
2 to 3 years	over 20 years	
4 to 9 years		•
What is your current job title?		
Principal	Assistant Principal	·
Guidance Counselor	Other; specify:	
the central office the principal a school-based committee of	eduling in your school?	
the principal	achers included parents	
the principal a school-based committee of a school-based committee that other; specify:	achers included parents	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of a school-based committee tha	achers included parents	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of the a school-based committee that other; specify: Do you think that block scheduling we see the school of the scheduling we see the scheduling we scheduling we see the scheduling we see the scheduling we see the schedulin	achers included parents orks better in some subjects than i	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of the a school-based committee that other; specify: Do you think that block scheduling was Yes	achers included parents orks better in some subjects than i	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of the a school-based committee that other; specify: Do you think that block scheduling was Yes If Yes, which ones? (Check all that a	achers included parents orks better in some subjects than in the poly.)	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of the committee of the committee that other; specify: Do you think that block scheduling was Yes If Yes, which ones? (Check all that a vocational courses	achers included parents orks better in some subjects than in the large of the larg	in others?
the principal a school-based committee of the committee of the committee of the committee that other; specify: Do you think that block scheduling was yes If Yes, which ones? (Check all that a vocational courses the principal courses the principal committee of the committee of the course of the course of the principal course of the principal course of the course of t	achers included parents orks better in some subjects than in the last of the	



School Code

6.	What do	you believe to be the strong points of block scheduling? (Check all that apply.)
	a	Teachers can get to know students better.
	b	Teachers have fewer preparations.
	c	Teachers have fewer students at a time.
	d	Teachers can use class time more effectively.
	e	Teachers can use more high quality instructional practices.
	f	Teachers can assign more homework each night.
	g	Teachers can teach more courses each year.
	h	Classes are smaller.
	i	Students have fewer classes and exams to prepare for.
	j	Teachers have longer and/or more planning periods.
	k	It is easier for teachers to maintain student interest.
	1.	Teachers can make different types of assignments.
	m	Students can take more courses each year
	n	Less time is taken for classes to change and get settled.
	o	Fewer textbooks need to be purchased.
	p	More electives can be offerred.
	q	Students can immediately retake courses they fail.
	r	Students have more time to visit guidance counselors.
	s	It is easier to increase individualized instruction.
	t	Other; please specify:
	u	Other; please specify:
	v	Other; please specify:
7.	What do y	you believe to be the weak points of block scheduling? (Check all that apply).
	a	It is difficult for tachers to maintain student interest.
	b	Students have difficulty in recovering from absences.
	c	It is difficult for teachers to teach the long class periods.
	d	It is too intense for students.
	e	Teachers cannot teach all the Standard Course of Study in the allotted time.
	f	Teachers cannot assign as much homework as before.
	g	It requires too many changes in teacher's lesson plans.
	h	There is not enough time for students to really grasp all the course objectives.
	i	It is difficult to schedule AP courses.
	j	It is difficult to accommodate transfer students.
	k	Other; please specify:
	1	
	m	Other; please specify:



8. For each of the following, please use the scale below to indicate the effect you believe block scheduling will have on the item listed. Circle one number in each row.

I believe block scheduling will have a 0 strong negative effect 1 moderate negative effect 2 no effect 2 no effect 3 moderate positive effect 4 strong positive effect

Note that positive effects are the educationally desirable outcomes, not just an increase in the rate. For example, a positive effect on the number of drop outs would reduce the drop out rate.

	•		Negative			Positive		
a.	student attendance.	0	1	2	3	4		
b.	student tardiness.	0	1	2	3	4		
c.	student achievement on state or other standardized tests.	0	1	2	3	4		
d.	student grades.	0	1	2	3	4		
e.	student discipline.	0	1	2	3	4		
f.	the number of students retained in course.	0	1	2	3	4		
g.	the number of drop outs.	0	1	2	3	4		
h.	student stress.	0	1	2	3	4		
i.	teacher stress.	0	1	2	3	4		
j.	student in-depth knowledge of subject matter.	0	1	2	3	4		
k.	student higher order thinking about the subject matter.	0	1	2	3	4		
l.	student problem solving ability.	0	1 .	2	3	4		
m.	student retention of subject matter	0	1	2	3	4		
n.	other; please specify:	0	1	2	3	4		
ο.	other; please specify:	0 .	1	2	3	4		
p.	other; please specify:	0	1	2	3	4		



For each of the following statements concerning the implementation of block scheduling in your school, please use the scale below to indicate how you feel presently. Circle one number in each row.

0	Strongly disagree
1	Disagree somewhat
2	No opinion
3	Agree somewhat
4	Strongly agree

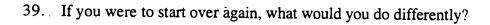
9.	I am supportive of the philosophy of block schoduling but	Disag	gree			Agree
,	I am supportive of the philosophy of block scheduling but we are still having problems with implementation in our school.	0	1	2	3	4
10.	Most of the students in our school like block scheduling.	. 0	1	2	3	4
11.	We should have taken more time to plan before we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
12.	I have encouraged teachers to try new teaching strategies in their classrooms.	0	1	2	3	4
13.	The state curriculum needs to be revised to accommodate block schedules.	0	1	2	3	4
14.	We don't have adequate resources to implement block scheduling well in our school.	0	1	2	3	4
15.	I worry that teachers have to present too much material too quickly.	0	1	2	3	4
16.	There was nothing wrong with the old schedule, so I don't know why we had to change.	0	1	2	3	4
17.	The staff development we had before we implemented block scheduling was very helpful for our teachers.	0	1	2	3	4
18.	I believe block scheduling is a better way to organize school time.	0	1	2	3	4
19.	Teachers can provide more quality instruction with the longer class periods.	0	· i	2	3	4
20.	The administrators in my school system are supportive of block scheduling.	0	1	2.	3	4
21.	Students are learning more since we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
22.	With block scheduling teachers can more efficiently use class time.	0	1	2	3	4
23.	I was a strong advocate for block scheduling from the beginning.	0	1	2	3	4



24	We should have provided more staff development before	Disa	gree			Agree
24.	We should have provided more staff development before we implemented block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
25.	Students have had difficulty recovering from absences during block scheduling.	0	. 1	2	3	4
26.	Most teachers in our school are comfortable with the implementation of block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
27.	Student achievement will improve under block scheduling only if teachers change their instructional practices.	0	1	2	3	4
28.	I worry that students don't learn as much as they did under a traditional schedule.	0	1	2	3	4
29.	I would prefer to return to a traditional schedule.	0	1	2	3	4
30.	Students have difficulty sitting through the longer periods of block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
31.	I think our block schedule does not need any changes.	0	1	2	3	4
32.	Under block scheduling teachers can get to know students better.	0	1	2	3	4
33.	There is not enough time for students to really grasp all the course objectives under block scheduling.	0	1	2	3	4
34.	Students can focus better under block scheduling because they have fewer courses.	0	1	2	3	4
35.	Under block scheduling guidance counselors can get to know students better.	0	1	2	3	4
36.	Students earning enough credits should be allowed to graduate early.	0	1	2	3	4
37.	What is working well in block scheduling in your school?					



•		
38 What advise would ver	give to other schools which will implement block scheduling i	
20. What advice would you	give to other schools which will implement block scheduling i	in the
future?	influence were selecting	iii tiic



40. Please use the space below to make any other comments or concerns that you have about block scheduling.

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. Please return your survey in the attached, preadressed and prepaid envelope to: Dr. Joe Haenn, NC Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2825, by June 15, 1994.



Appendix D: Article



TIME TO LEARN

THE PROS AND CONS OF ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL SCHEDULES (Western Region News, NCCTM CENTROID, Spring, 1994)

The goals of the North Carolina Mathematics and Science Coalition¹ are being published in their *Shared Vision for Mathematics and Science Education in North Carolina*. Recent developments in our state are having a direct impact on the first two of their goals:

- 1) Expect success of all students.
- 2) Provide time to teach and time to learn.

In February, 1991, the State Board of Education increased the graduation requirements from two courses to three in mathematics, science, and social studies. The University of North Carolina system requires Algebra I, Algebra II, and either Geometry or an advanced mathematics course with an Algebra II prerequisite. This new requirement had little impact on the mathematics education of most of our college bound students. However, it required a 50% increase in math, science, and social studies for many other students who had been taking only the minimum number of required courses in these core disciplines. ("Core disciplines" refers to those subject areas in which the state requires three or four credits for graduation: English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sudies.) Though the Algebra I graduation requirement included in the State Board's '91 decision has been somewhat controversial, the new policy has forced us to raise our expectations for many students. The 50% increase in math, science, and social studies course work creates significant opportunities for improving students' education in these core disciplines. when most high schools offered 6 classes per day and 6 credits per year, the new policy caused an appropriate shift to increase required coursework in the core disciplines from 42% of a student's class time to 54%, from 10 to 13 credits of the possible 24. Besides the required course in health and physical education, the new policy still left room for ten elective courses, a very generous 42% of a student's total coursework.

At the same time, implementation of the new policy began to intensify an existing problem in our high schools. Taking one additional course in math, science, and social studies pulled many of our non-college bound students out of three elective courses. That left many of our faculty outside these core disciplines with even smaller classes. Enrollment in the fine arts suffered in many schools. Some high schools were in danger of losing allotted vocational positions due to low enrollment. This



situation is one of the reasons for the recent interest in alternative schedules for high schools in our state. Since the allotments of teaching positions in high schools are made in distinct classifications, principals do not have complete flexibility to adjust staff assignments to subject areas on the basis of demand. These constraints have resulted in inequities in class sizes that were compounded by the new state graduation requirements.

Expanding to a seven period day was an obvious and simple antidote for the problem. By reducing each of the existing class periods by five to ten minutes, a school can add a seventh period. Over four years students gain four additional elective courses, and the loss created by the State Board's '91 decision is more than compensated for. Disadvantages of the seven period day are a loss of 15 hours of instructional time per course for each five-minute reduction in daily class time, and a shorter planning period for teachers having six, rather than five classes to prepare for. Class time in the required core diciplines is reduced to 46% and free electives increased to 50%. Some schools on the seven period day are now opting for larger class sizes in return for five classes and two planning periods for teachers.

During the 1992-93 school year, three high schools in North Carolina adopted a more radical change in scheduling, the four-period day. implemented at Pagosa Springs High School in Colorado in 1989-90, then at Wasson High in Colorado Springs in 1990-91, the four-period day is a popular option that is sweeping our state. According to the Department of Public Instruction, 46 high schools have adopted the four-period day this year and that number is expected to double for the 1994-95 school year. There are some clear advantages. With this schedule, students can complete four "compressed" courses during the fall term, another four in the spring, with a possible 32 credits over four years. With just three classes each term, teachers are likely to see no more than 90 students per day rather than up to 150 or 180 students with the six or seven-period day. Teachers' planning time is increased by more than 50%. At the same time, this schedule allows teachers to teach six classes per year rather than five under the traditional six-period day. The students' day, with just four courses rather than six or seven is less fragmented, their studies potentially more focused. The 90-minute class period, proponents argue, is more suitable for the extended discussions, lab activities and small group work recommended in much school reform literature. Advanced Placement courses can be offered over two terms, with 90



minutes per day all year. Some schools on this new schedule are reporting improved attendance and fewer drop-outs and discipline problems. These are the main advantages of the four-period day.

With its wave of popularity, any disadvantages of the four-period day have received little attention. There are some. Students lose 30 hours of class time in each course, a loss of 90 hours in the required mathematics courses and a total loss of 390 hours in the required thirteen-course academic core when compared to the six-period day. Students have only 90 potential homework assignments in each course rather than 180. Some science teachers have reported that while there is more time in the day for labs there is less time in the course for that purpose. While school systems that have adopted this alternative have increased the number of credits required for graduation, none to my knowledge has increased requirements in the core disciplines. The result is that only 13 of 32 courses over four years, less than 41%, are required in the core academic disciplines. At the same time the number of free electives has been increased by 80%, from 10 to 18! That's 56% of a student's total class time. How does that mix of required and free elective courses compare with program requirements at community colleges and universities? Does it provide sufficient structure for the total should it compare? educational program for either the college bound or the tech-prep student?

In order to utilize their existing teaching faculties best, many schools on the four-period day have encouraged students to take elective courses outside the core disciplines, while discouraging or even denying some students access to two courses per year in the same academic discipline. Courses in physical education, the fine arts, and vocational courses that prepare students for tomorrow's world of work are appropriate and desireable alternatives for students that should continue to be encouraged. However, something is seriously out of balance when staffing constraints cause us to encourage students to take two courses per year in band, choir, art, weight training, or vocational courses, while we're unable to even accomodate let alone encourage students to take two courses per year (one each term) in mathematics, science, foreign language, social studies, or language arts!

The four-period day has great potential. The availablity of 32 courses over four years can diversify and improve the education of our graduates. However, graduation requirements must be re-examined to provide all



students with a substantial core curriculum. Adding one additional required course in each of the core disciplines would still allow students a 40% increase in elective courses (from 10 to 14). I would personally favor a bit more structure by requiring a course in the fine arts and in computer applications (word processing, spreadsheets, data bases, and telecommunications). That still leaves 12 of 32 courses as free electives.

In our mathematics programs, perhaps the best measure of success is the percentage of all students who successfully complete higher level courses in mathematics. This schedule allows us to offer students more time to learn mathematics, not less. We need more emphasis for all students in statistics and data analysis. Some of our students who are unlikely to succeed within existing time contraints could benefit from a two-term sequence in Geometry A/B, and Algebra II A/B. This would allow time for students to utilize powerful new visual tools like the Geometer's Sketchpad and computer algebra systems to make the concepts of these courses meaningful to a much broader audience. A two-term sequence in Technical Mathematics may be beneficial for some. An honors program could consist of Geometry/Algebra II at grade 9, Precalculus/Discrete Mathematics at grade 10, and AP level work in statistics and calculus during the 11th and 12th grades.

To make such programs more feasible, however, high school principals need more flexibility in assigning teaching positions to meet course demands without the current constraints of separate allotments for distinct classes of teaching positions. Only then can the full potential advantages of these innovative alternative schedules be realized. We need to break the chains that bind us to old paradigms so the goals of the Coalition's Shared Vision can become a reality.

Randy Harter, Mathematics Specialist Buncombe County Public Schools

1. The North Carolina Mathematics and Science Coalition is one of fifty state coalitions originally funded with planning grants from the Mathematical Sciences Education Board of the National Academy of Sciences. The North Carolina Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCCTM) is one of many organizations represented on the Coalition's board.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- The following are materials that focus on the use of time in our public schools. They are excellent resources for further study on this issue.
- Anderson, J. (1994). Alternative approaches to organizing the school day and year. The School Administrator, 51 (3), 8-15.
- Carroll, J. M. (1990). The Copernican plan: Restructuring the American high school. Phi Delta Kappan, 71 (5), 358-365.
- Carroll, J. M. (1994). Organizing time to support learning. <u>The School Administrator</u>, <u>51</u> (3),26-33.
- Carroll, J. M. (1994). The Copernican plan evaluated: The evolution of a revolution. Phi Delta Kappan, 76 (2), 105-113.
- Jones, J. H. (1994). Ahead of the times in Murfreesboro. <u>The School Administrator</u>, <u>51</u> (3), 16-21.
- Knox, G. A. (1994). Seven rules to year-round schooling. <u>The School Administrator</u>, <u>51</u> (3), 22-24.
- National Education Commission on Time and Learning. (1994). <u>Prisoners of Time</u>. National Education Commission on Time and Learning, Washington, DC.
- Worthen, B. R. & Zsiray, S. W., Jr. (1994). What Twenty Years of Educational Studies Reveal About Year-Round Education. North Carolina Educational Policy Research Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS

Ø	This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.
	This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").

